

GERMANS 'COURT' FOR ALIEN PROPERTY

Custodian Covers \$350,000,000 in Values in Report on War Seizures

AMERICAN CLAIMS CITED

By the Associated Press. Washington, April 10.—An accounting of the \$350,000,000 worth of enemy property held by the Government was given the Senate today in a report, the first compiled since February, 1919.

The final disposition of this property, Mr. Miller said, "will undoubtedly have a direct bearing on the economic relations between this country and Europe, with particular reference to the late enemy Powers. The sequestered property will also have a bearing on the question of the settlement of American claims against Germany."

Dismissing the \$115,000,000 of American claims against Germany, Miller recalled the terms of the Knox-Borah resolution, indicating that no disposition should be made of any property held by the United States until the German Government had provided for the satisfaction of all American claims.

He said Congress must evolve some plan whereby American claims against Germany may be adjudicated by some proper tribunal created by law.

There are several classes of claims against Germany, Mr. Miller said, "as, for instance, those of Americans whose property was seized by the German custodian, and who are now being offered the return of their money at the depreciated value of the mark, which today is valued at a third of a cent for each mark, or a reduction of 75 per cent from the pre-war value."

This proposition amounts to practical confiscation on the part of the German Government. There are also claims on the file with the State Department for the loss of property and life at sea, growing out of submarine sinkings previous to April 6, 1917.

New Taxes a Huge Factor.—"If the German property were returned today without any conditions, the tax laws in force in Germany would require German nationals, or other people under the jurisdiction of the German Government, whose property was returned to them, to give up in taxes to the German Government a major portion of the funds returned."

One of the taxes assessed is known as the empire need tax, the revenues of which are utilized by the German Government for its own nationals, and a second tax, known as the indemnity tax, the proceeds of which are paid into reparations going to our late Allies.

It has been suggested that the amount of money the German Government would realize from such taxation might form the basis of a fund to be left in this country, the same to be applied for the satisfaction of claims of American citizens against Germany, when these claims are adjudicated.

Miller's report consisted of thousands of typewritten pages, giving the details of about 23,000 active trusts, representing property in every State and territory in the United States and the Philippine Islands and Hawaii, consisting of industrial plants, steamship lines, banks and cattle companies, salmon factories, gold and silver mines, and thousands of parcels of real estate and securities.

Answering charges by Senator King that property had been seized since peace was concluded with Germany last July, the report declared the last property seized was that belonging to Grover Cleveland Barnhill, which was seized May 27, 1921.

Even Advertising Is Covered.—Responding to inquiry for details of salaries and fees paid in connection with the enemy property, the report showed the following list: Attorneys' fees prior to March 4, 1921, \$2,128,216; attorneys' fees paid since March 4, 1921, \$116,400; salaries of officers and directors of corporations prior to March 4, 1921, \$1,084,521; salaries since March 4, 1921, \$122,435; paid for accounting and auditing previous to March 4, 1921, \$1,084,521; salaries since March 4, 1921, \$27,718; paid for advertising previous to March 4, 1921, \$528,007.

Bookbinder Jury Denied Discharge

Continued from Page One.—The jury should allow its sympathies for the defendant, should allow his prejudice for or against the defendant, or for or against the national production law to enter into consideration in examining into the facts.

Won't Discharge Jury.—"I am leaving the facts entirely to you gentlemen. I am not attempting to determine them for you, but I cannot feel that this jury has exhausted all of the efforts which it can properly be made to arrive at a verdict, and I cannot feel that I could rightfully discharge the jury at this time, so your request to be relieved from further consideration of this case will not be granted at this time."

When the jury had retired, Bookbinder turned to Mr. Logan and said: "What shall I do—stick around the court, or go home?"

The jury spent the morning in useless deliberation. They were still double-locked when they went out to dinner at noon, guarded by eight halibut and agents of the Department of Justice.

It is reported that the jurors are extremely weary of their long and seemingly hopeless debate. Yesterday they asked to go to church, but were told they would have to go together. As there were Episcopalians, Methodists and Catholics on the jury, they decided they wouldn't go at all, and were to be forced to go to one church.

During the afternoon they asked for cards and newspapers to while away some of the heavy hours. The halibut refused this concession also.

Dr. Garland Loses Library in Fire

Continued from Page One.—In the process to make good the loss, in so far as can be done.

Four streams of water will be kept playing for two days on the ruins which represent a loss of \$600,000.

There is no longer danger of the fire spreading, but the burning masses are covered with brick and other debris which cannot be reached without the removal of the top covering.

As the side walls of the buildings have started to bulge and there is danger that they may fall at any time, Chief Simler thinks that it would be needless endangering the lives of his men if he ordered them to go into the tottering walls to remove the piles of debris.

Twenty-six firemen were overcome by smoke while fighting the fire last night. These were such bad conditions that they needed attention at hospitals. A number of other firemen were incapacitated for a few minutes by smoke. However, they did not leave the scene of the fire.

The fireproof building of the storage company adjoining the two structures that were destroyed escaped damage.

Owners Present Claims.—A large number of persons who had been engaged in the work of the warehouse through the Fidelity Claims Office today, presenting their claims. No estimate of the amount of these claims or statement of the character of the losses could be given.

But the litter in the street gives an idea of the great variety of articles left there by their owners.

Handfuls of letters are scattered about, some of them dating as far back as 1890. Passers in the street pick them up and read pages which probably were not intended for the casual reader.

There are also pictures in the litter from many parts of the world, even of Constantinople and the Far East.

On a trunk recovered from the buildings today, the initials of a traveler who had journeyed across the Rio Grande were visible.

F. L. Hamer, secretary and treasurer of the Fidelity Claims Office, denied that large quantities of liquor had been stored in the ruined building, and this was likewise denied by Fire Chief Davis.

The More Seriously Injured.—Among the firemen reported overcome or injured during the blaze, who were taken to hospitals, were the following: Acting Chief Wheeler, Engine No. 32; Ladderman Wharton, Engine No. 44; Ladderman Ladd, Engine No. 26; Ladderman Wolfe, Truck No. 9; Ladderman Kelen, Truck No. 9; Ladderman Tyler, Truck No. 9; Ladderman Fitzgerald, Truck No. 13; Hoseman Green, Truck No. 11; Hoseman Mervin, Engine No. 14; Hoseman Lee, Engine No. 11; Lieutenant Walsh, Engine No. 17; Hoseman Ledman, Engine No. 26; Hoseman Martin, Truck No. 13; Hoseman Drenig, Engine No. 44; Hoseman Kaplan, Engine No. 22; Hoseman Russell, Engine No. 26; Hoseman Cussick, Engine No. 26; Hoseman Graham, Truck No. 11.

Firemen Fall From Ladders.—The flames were discovered by a watchman on the third floor at 11:45 P. M. Saturday. At first the fire was not considered serious, but the flames spread rapidly and three more alarms were sent in by 12:40 A. M. By that time the entire building was ablaze.

Meanwhile there had been a hasty exit by 100 young men and women from the Stanley Dance Hall, at 1803, 1805 and 1807, although that building was never in danger.

The immense amount of goods stored in the warehouse was responsible for the duration of the fire and the length of time it took the firemen to get it under control. One closely packed store room after another took flame, and as each was stored with highly inflammable material the whole thing blazed fiercely, despite the stream of water which were pouring down in the building and its contents.

Genoa Conference Opens Sessions

Continued from Page One.—of the hall, facing the main entrance. On the right of the Italians were the French and Japanese delegations, and on the left the British and Belgian.

Grouping of Delegations.—The other delegations sat at tables placed at right angles to the main one, the seating being in alphabetical order, resulting in the grouping of the nations as follows:

First table, Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland and Germany.

Second table, Denmark, Estonia, Finland and Germany.

Third table, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Holland (Dutch-Bass).

Fourth table, Rumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain and Sweden.

Switzerland and Hungary were seated at two additional small tables.

All Genoa was astir as the conference opened. Every street was liberally flagged and all the shops in the harbor were decked with bunting.

Crowds began to gather during the forenoon before the royal palace, watching the incessant coming and going of the automobiles carrying the delegates, who were riding on Signor Schanzer, the Italian Foreign Minister, to make their last arrangements before the opening of the meeting.

At the conclusion of the inaugural speech will be followed by Prime Minister Lord George of Great Britain; Louis Barthou, French Minister of Justice; and Vice Premier; Chancellor Wirth of Germany; Foreign Minister Chirac, of Russia; and Premier Thomsy, of Belgium. Each speaker is to employ his own language, but with a translation of official interpreters into English and French to follow.

No other speeches were definitely announced, although representatives of other countries, notably Japan, had expressed a desire to present the views of their Government.

To Rehabilitate Russia.—The conference particularly is concerned with plans for rebuilding Central Europe and rehabilitating Russia, which was admitted by many delegates

to be the most far-reaching questions which the Congress shall be called upon to solve.

The Ambassador from the United States, Richard Washburn Child, took his seat today in a section reserved for eminent visitors. He will attend all the open meetings, but will not be present at any conference of committees, at which the actual important work of the conference will be completed.

Harding to Aid Denby in Fight for Navy

Continued from Page One.—moved to the Pacific and the Washington Conference still further reduced the need of navy yards by arranging a naval holiday, with no new construction for ten years. Much work in the yards was construction.

Would Close Philadelphia Yard.—A naval officer of high rank declares that in the interests of economy all but one of the yards on the Atlantic should be closed. The three to be retained were Brooklyn, Portsmouth and Hampton Roads. This would close important establishments at Philadelphia, Boston, Newport, Charleston and New Orleans. And just to show where economy is leading, a proposal to shut up these establishments will probably soon be made.

The little navy men will leave less reproach to be done if their plan goes through. They will lessen the need for yards. And it is likely that the Navy Department will have all the questions of economy of the 5-5-3 ratio will decide the question of how many ships shall be manned and kept afloat.

Navy Department will have all the best of it on publicity. Any cutting down of the navy below the point fixed by the treaty, which did not touch auxiliary ships, will at least seem to impair the relative position of this country as a sea power.

Moreover they will have the advantage of a large interested support in the Senate.

The best prospect is that the final compromise will give the Administration practically all the men and the ships they are asking for.

HOUSE BEGINS NAVAL STRENGTH BILL FIGHT

Washington, April 10.—The fight over the Naval Appropriation Bill, introduced by the vigorous attack on the measure in the minority committee report signed by five Republicans and one Democrat, began in the House today.

The minority report declared the bill's proposal to reduce the enlisted personnel of the navy to 67,000 and the number of officers to 6350 would reduce the country's third rate naval power. An enlisted personnel of 80,000 with 6000 apprentices would be required to keep the United States abreast with Great Britain and ahead of Japan, as contemplated in the Arms Conference Treaty, the minority declared.

Representative McArthur, of Oregon, a Republican member of the Appropriations Committee, declared the prospects of amending the bill to provide for 80,000 enlisted men were excellent.

Confidence that a personnel of 81,000 could be accepted in the end was expressed also by Representative Longworth, of Ohio, after a conference today with President Harding. He said Mr. Harding was standing firmly against the 67,000 plan and that an amendment to increase the figure would have full Administration support when it was brought into the House.

Confidence that the fighting were available at the time the dispatch was sent.

Tullamore, Ireland, April 10.—(By A. P.)—George Gavan Duffy, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Dail Eireann Cabinet, was seized by a crowd of young men and women and dragged from a platform upon which he was making an address at a pro-peace meeting before a large gathering here yesterday. The disturbances upset the press table, and after causing general consternation among spectators, abruptly withdrew and shouted "Long live Eamon de Valera, long live the republic of Ireland."

Tullamore is the capital of Kings County and is located fifty miles west-southwest of Dublin. It has a population of approximately 5000.

Dublin, April 10.—(By A. P.)—A statement issued by the Irish republican publicity department today contradicted the rumors, given form in an article in the London Daily Mail that Eamon de Valera had been deposed as leader of the Republicans at the secret meeting at night of the Republican Army in Dublin yesterday.

British military foot soldiers, fully armed, appeared in the streets of Dublin yesterday for the first time since the creation of a truce in Ireland. Their presence caused a sensation.

Charlemont, Ireland, April 10.—(By A. P.)—A police patrol on special assignment in the area between Armagh and Charlemont was ambushed yesterday and two in the patrol were wounded. Later, Dungannon police searched the truce line and arrested five believed to be responsible for the attack.

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